



IFW

TRANSMITTAL FORM <i>(to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)</i>		Application No.	10/824,028
		Filing Date	April 13, 2004
		First Named Inventor	Stephen Byng
		Art Unit	Unassigned
		Examiner Name	Unassigned
Total Number of Pages in This Submission	3	Attorney Docket Number	7051P001

ENCLOSURES (check all that apply)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fee Transmittal Form <input type="checkbox"/> Fee Attached <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment / Response <input type="checkbox"/> After Final <input type="checkbox"/> Affidavits/declaration(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Extension of Time Request <input type="checkbox"/> Express Abandonment Request <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement <input type="checkbox"/> PTO/SB/08 <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Response to Missing Parts/Incomplete Application <input type="checkbox"/> Basic Filing Fee <input type="checkbox"/> Declaration/POA <input type="checkbox"/> Response to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Licensing-related Papers <input type="checkbox"/> Petition <input type="checkbox"/> Petition to Convert a Provisional Application <input type="checkbox"/> Power of Attorney, Revocation, Change of Correspondence Address <input type="checkbox"/> Terminal Disclaimer <input type="checkbox"/> Request for Refund <input type="checkbox"/> CD, Number of CD(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> After Allowance Communication to Group <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to Group (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief) <input type="checkbox"/> Proprietary Information <input type="checkbox"/> Status Letter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Enclosure(s) (please identify below): <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">Return Postcard Certified Copy of the Priority Document</div>
Remarks		

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT	
Firm or Individual name	Nathan P. Elder, Reg. No. 55,150 BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP
Signature	<i>Nathan P. Elder</i>
Date	6-25-04

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING/TRANSMISSION			
Typed or printed name	Dawn Shaw		
Signature	<i>Dawn Shaw</i>	Date	6-25-04



FREE TRANSMITTAL for FY 2004

Effective 01/01/2004. Patent fees are subject to annual revision.

☐ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$) 0.00

Complete if Known

Application Number 10/824,028
Filing Date April 13, 2004
First Named Inventor Stephen Byng
Examiner Name Unassigned
Art Unit Unassigned
Attorney Docket No. 7051P001

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check all that apply)

☐ Check ☐ Credit card ☐ Money Order ☐ Other ☐ None
☐ Deposit Account

Deposit
Account
Number

02-2666

Deposit
Account
Name

Blakely, Sokoloff, Taylor & Zafman LLP

The Commissioner is authorized to: (check all that apply)

☐ Charge fee(s) indicated below ☒ Credit any overpayments
☒ Charge any additional fee(s) or underpayment of fees as required under 37 CFR §§ 1.16, 1.17, 1.18 and 1.20.
☐ Charge fee(s) indicated below, except for the filing fee to the above-identified deposit account

FEE CALCULATION

1. BASIC FILING FEE

Large Entity		Small Entity		Fee Description	Fee Paid
Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Code	Fee (\$)		
1001	770	2001	385	Utility filing fee	
1002	340	2002	170	Design filing fee	
1003	530	2003	265	Plant filing fee	
1004	770	2004	385	Reissue filing fee	
1005	160	2005	80	Provisional filing fee	
SUBTOTAL (1)					(\$)

2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES

Total Claims - 20** = X =
Independent Claims - 3 = X =
Multiple Dependent =

Large Entity		Small Entity		Fee Description	Fee Paid
Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Code	Fee (\$)		
1202	18	2202	9	Claims in excess of 20	
1201	86	2201	43	Independent claims in excess of 3	
1203	290	2203	145	Multiple Dependent claim, if not paid	
1204	86	2204	43	**Reissue independent claims over original patent	
1205	18	2205	9	**Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent	
SUBTOTAL (2)					(\$)

**or number previously paid, if greater. For Reissues, see below

FEE CALCULATION (continued)

3. ADDITIONAL FEES

Large Entity		Small Entity		Fee Description	Fee Paid
Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Code	Fee (\$)		
1051	130	2051	65	Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	
1052	50	2052	25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet.	
2053	130	2053	130	Non-English specification	
1812	2,520	1812	2,520	For filing a request for <i>ex parte</i> reexamination	
1804	920 *	1804	920 *	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action	
1805	1,840 *	1805	1,840 *	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action	
1251	110	2251	55	Extension for reply within first month	
1252	420	2252	210	Extension for reply within second month	
1253	950	2253	475	Extension for reply within third month	
1254	1,480	2254	740	Extension for reply within fourth month	
1255	2,010	2255	1,005	Extension for reply within fifth month	
1404	330	2401	165	Notice of Appeal	
1402	330	2402	165	Filing a brief in support of an appeal	
1403	290	2403	145	Request for oral hearing	
1451	1,510	2451	1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding	
1452	110	2452	55	Petition to revive - unavoidable	
1453	1,330	2453	665	Petition to revive - unintentional	
1501	1,330	2501	665	Utility issue fee (or reissue)	
1502	480	2502	240	Design issue fee	
1503	640	2503	320	Plant issue fee	
1460	130	2460	130	Petitions to the Commissioner	
1807	50	1807	50	Processing fee under 37 CFR 1.17(q)	
1806	180	1806	180	Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt	
8021	40	8021	40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	
1809	770	1809	385	Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR § 1.129(a))	
1810	770	2810	385	For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR § 1.129(b))	
1801	770	2801	385	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	
1802	900	1802	900	Request for expedited examination of a design application	
Other fee (specify) _____					
Priority Document _____					0.00
SUBTOTAL (3)					(\$) 0.00

* Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid

SUBMITTED BY

Complete (if applicable)

Name (Print/Type) Nathan P. Elder Registration No. 55,150 Telephone (408) 947-8200
Signature Nathan P. Elder Date 6-25-04



**Patent Office
Canberra**

I, JULIE BILLINGSLEY, TEAM LEADER EXAMINATION SUPPORT AND SALES hereby certify that annexed is a true copy of the Provisional specification in connection with Application No. 2003901769 for a patent by ARISTOCRAT TECHNOLOGIES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD as filed on 14 April 2003.

WITNESS my hand this
Second day of March 2004

J. Billingsley

JULIE BILLINGSLEY
TEAM LEADER EXAMINATION
SUPPORT AND SALES

AUSTRALIA

Patents Act 1990

Aristocrat Technologies Australia Pty Ltd

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

Invention Title:

Gaming system

The invention is described in the following statement:

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to a gaming system. More particularly, the invention relates to a gaming system and to a method of implementing cooperative gaming so as to encourage cooperative gaming amongst a group of players.

5

Background to the Invention

Generally, in gaming machine play, each player plays individually in an attempt to win a prize. The prize could either be a progressive jackpot to which a number of gaming machines are linked or could be a prize on a stand-alone gaming machine.

10 When playing for a prize, each player plays on his or her own and it is an isolated experience. In addition, when playing to win a progressive jackpot prize players are, effectively, competing against each other for that prize. Should one of a number of players win the prize, the remaining players obtain no benefit and probably feel a degree of antagonism towards the prizewinner.

15 Once a large progressive jackpot prize has been won there is less incentive for a group of players to play to win the jackpot prize when it is of a smaller amount knowing that, in all likelihood, the prize will increase with the passage of time. Thus, the operators of the venue in which the gaming machines are housed may lose out on turnover as a result of the reluctance of players to play the games.

20 In this specification, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term "cooperative gaming" is to be understood as the cooperative interaction of two or more players of gaming machines with the object of sharing their experiences, risks and successes.

Summary of the Invention

25 According to a first aspect of the invention there is provided a gaming system which includes:

- a central control unit;

- a plurality of gaming machines linked to the central control unit;

30 an identification means associated with one of each player and each gaming machine, the identification means being operable by the player to indicate to the control

unit whether or not the player wishes to participate in a cooperative gaming environment; and

the control unit monitoring operation of the gaming machines in the cooperative gaming environment and, each time any of a number of elements of the cooperative gaming environment changes, creating a milestone and using the milestone so that no one player in the cooperative gaming environment benefits at the expense of the other players in the cooperative gaming environment.

According to a second aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of implementing cooperative gaming which includes:

10 monitoring a plurality of gaming machines linked to a central control unit;
offering players playing those gaming machines an opportunity to compete in a cooperative gaming environment; and

monitoring the cooperative gaming environment and, when any one of a number of predetermined elements of the cooperative gaming environment change, creating a milestone and using the milestone so that no one player in the cooperative gaming environment benefits at the expense of the other players in the cooperative gaming environment.

According to a third aspect of the invention, there is provided a gaming system which includes:

20 a central control unit;
a plurality of gaming machines linked to the central control unit;
an identification means associated with one of each player and each gaming machine, the identification means being operable by the player to indicate to the control unit whether or not the player wishes to participate in a cooperative gaming environment; and

the control unit allowing the players participating in the cooperative gaming environment to adopt different strategies so that risk is distributed between the players participating in the cooperative gaming environment.

According to a fourth aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of implementing cooperative gaming, the method including the steps of:

30 maintaining a plurality of gaming machines linked to a central control unit;

offering players playing those gaming machines an opportunity to compete in a cooperative gaming environment; and

allowing the players electing to participate in the cooperative gaming environment to adopt different gaming strategies so that risk is distributed amongst the
5 players in the cooperative gaming environment.

Players playing the gaming machines, while connected to the system, may be informed of the opportunity to participate in the cooperative gaming environment. The cooperative gaming environment may be initiated either by the system or by any one of the players. The players may elect, at their option, whether or not to compete in the
10 cooperative gaming environment. Should the players elect not to compete in the cooperative gaming environment, those players can continue to play standard one on one player versus system games.

Players that do accept to participate in the cooperative gaming environment may be registered by the central control unit. The central control unit may identify locations
15 that will form part of the cooperative gaming environment, allow the players to nominate how much they wish to invest and determine whether or not there are sufficient players to constitute a cooperative gaming environment. It will be appreciated that there must be at least two players to form a cooperative gaming environment.

20 The central control unit may generate the rules of the cooperative gaming environment. This may be with or without the input of the players participating in the cooperative gaming environment. The rules may determine general operating conditions and may define whether or not new players may join the cooperative gaming environment, what happens when someone wishes to leave the cooperative gaming
25 environment, whether the players all play the one game or if resources are to be pooled, whether the players are to play the same strategy or to choose their own strategy, whether players may determine their own investment or invest the same amount, whether wins are transferred to their credit pool or stored and distributed at the end of a cooperative gaming session or any other special criteria such as, for example, that the
30 cooperative gaming session if the group reaches a financial goal (eg. doubling their money) or after the passage of a certain period of time.

Once the rules have been determined, they are displayed to the players. The players may then be offered a further opportunity to elect whether or not to continue in the cooperative gaming environment. Those that do not may be returned to conventional game play.

- 5 Importantly, where the players elect the rules and/or strategies to be adopt in the cooperative gaming environment, one of the first rules which may be established may be how disputes are resolved. The first decision may attempt to gain a consensus as to how subsequent differences in selection are to be ratified.

- 10 In the sharing of risk, it will be appreciated that some players may play safer games which possess lower standard deviation or volatility while other players may play more risky games having higher standard deviation or volatility hence allowing the group to distribute the risk.

- 15 In the distribution of risk, the central control unit may allocate a mixture of higher volatility and lower volatility games to the players participating in the cooperative gaming environment so that there is an even distribution of gaming machine volatility in the cooperative gaming environment.

- 20 During the course of play in the cooperative gaming environment, the central control unit may allow existing players to exit and new players to enter in certain circumstances. It is in these circumstances that individual players must not be allowed to benefit unfairly from the effort of the group of players constituting the cooperative gaming environment. The predetermined elements of the cooperative gaming environment which may change and which may lead to the generation of milestones may include the total number of players either increasing or decreasing, the total amount of stake risked or when any single player's credits are depleted, ie reach zero.

- 25 When the central control units needs to create a milestone, it may allow all games in progress to be completed and then record the status of the credit meters of all participating gaming machines and the current amount won at each of the participating gaming machines. This data may be used to determine the final amount distributed to each player for each of the phases between milestones.

- 30 When a new player joins an existing cooperative gaming environment, the central control unit may create a milestone and record the current accumulated

contribution by the players participating prior to the new player joining and the current amount won by those players. Fairness dictates that any new playing joining must not be able to access any winnings accumulated by previous game plays as the new player had no contribution or risk. Thus, at the end of a cooperative gaming session, the credit
5 contributed by the new player may be weighed against the current credit total for future proportion of final wins.

Should a player wish to leave the cooperative gaming environment prior to the end of a session, such a player may only do so when the environment is idle, ie. in between games. Since players may be interacting with the central control unit
10 asynchronously, the idle time may be defined for each player. This means that when the player is in between games then the cooperative gaming environment is idle for that player and that player may then choose to exit. At that time the central control unit may resolve and display all existing games for all the other players and then proceed to allocate the current prize pool accordingly. When any single player leaves, the central
15 control unit may offer all the remaining players the opportunity to leave.

It will be appreciated that, when any player leaves, residual credits may be unallocated. The rules may govern that existing players leave unallocated residual credits in the gaming pool or that payment of the residual credits be resolved by an appropriate strategy.

20

Brief Description of the Drawings

The invention is now described by way of example with reference to the accompanying diagrammatic drawings in which:

Figure 1 shows a block diagram of a gaming system in accordance with the
25 invention;

Figure 2 shows a flow chart of an initial phase of entry into a cooperative gaming environment played on the system of Figure 1;

Figure 3 shows a flow chart of group determination of the cooperative gaming environment;

30 Figure 4 shows a flow chart of cooperative game play; and

Figure 5 shows a further flow chart of cooperative game play.

Detailed Description of the Drawings

In the drawings, reference numeral 10 generally designates a gaming system in accordance with the invention. The gaming system 10 is intended particularly for use in encouraging cooperative gaming. The system 10 comprises a plurality of gaming machines 12 linked, via a network 14, to a central control unit 16.

While the network 14 is shown as a wired network, it will be appreciated that the network could include wireless components and that, further, the gaming machines 12 need not all be in the same venue.

Typically, in the playing of gaming machines 12 in a cooperative gaming environment, the players would be playing for a prize as designated generally at 18. The prize 18 could either be a linked progressive jackpot or it could be a prize on one of the linked gaming machines 12.

The system 10 includes an identification device 20 associated with each player and by means of which the player can indicate whether or not the player wishes to participate in the cooperative gaming environment. For example, the identification device could be an identification card, such as a customer loyalty card, which is inserted into a card reader (not shown) associated with each gaming machine 12. When a cooperative gaming environment is being established and the control unit 16 detects a card in the card reader the player can be polled by way of an appropriate message on the display of the gaming machine as to whether or not the player wishes to participate in the cooperative gaming environment. Instead, of the player being identified to the system 10, the gaming machine is identified so that anonymous game play can be effected.

Another way in which players can be invited to join the cooperative gaming environment is to register their interest with the central control unit 16 so that, when a cooperative gaming environment presents itself, the players are invited to participate.

Figure 2 shows the general operation of entry into the cooperative gaming environment. Players are informed, while connected to the system 10, of the opportunity to participate in a cooperative gaming environment. The player has the

choice as to whether or not to join the environment. Those players that do not wish to join continue to play standard one on one player versus system games.

Any player who elects to join the cooperative gaming environment is registered by the central control unit 16. The unit 16 identifies the gaming machines 12 which
5 will participate in the cooperative gaming environment. The unit 16 also allows the players to nominate how much they wish to invest and determines whether or not there are sufficient players to constitute a cooperative gaming environment. It will be appreciated that for a cooperative game to be played there must be at least two participants.

10 Once all the players have registered for a cooperative gaming session in the cooperative gaming environment, the system 10 will eventually generate the rules via the central control unit 16. The rules may be generated either with the input of the participating player or there may be a predefined cooperative gaming environment stored by the central control unit 16. Generally, the rules will determine the operating
15 conditions for the cooperative gaming environment and could include rules as to whether or not new players may join, what happens when someone wishes to exit the cooperative gaming environment, whether all the players will play the one game or if it is merely a pooling of resources, whether the players wish to play the same strategy or choice their own strategy or whether the players determine their own investment or risk
20 the same amount.

Once the rules have been established they are displayed to the players at their gaming machines 12. The players are allowed a chance to continue to participate in the cooperative gaming environment. Those that choose to depart are returned to normal game play. The system then determines if there are still enough players to continue
25 with the cooperative gaming environment and, if so, a cooperative gaming effort or session starts.

As indicated above, each player must wish to be notified of the cooperative gaming opportunity. Accordingly, players must have the ability to restrict notification of these opportunities such as, for example, by allowing the player to turn off the
30 reception of such messages at their gaming machine 12 or by the requirement for the player to register as an interested player.

In any situation where the entry into the cooperative gaming environment is delayed, if one player's credit balance reaches zero, the system 10 must assume that the player on that device is a new player. The system therefore assumes that no one, on that device has registered to be notified of a cooperative gaming opportunity and/or
 5 check if that player desires to be informed of the opportunity. In an environment where a player's preference is recorded, this may be one of the preferences recorded and can therefore occur through the system 10 without player interaction.

Once a group of players have decided to participate in the cooperative gaming environment, the general operating conditions of the cooperative gaming environment
 10 need to be established. The operating conditions can be defined by the system 10, an operator of the system 10 or by the players themselves. The following operating conditions need to be established:

- target (for example, game to be played or jackpot to be attacked);
- credit meter scenarios;
- 15 the investment of the participating players (for example, bet in slots, pokers and Keno);
- the strategy of the group (for example, the number of lines in a slot machine, the number of cards in a poker game, the number of balls in a Keno game); and
- the total stake of each player for the duration of the cooperative game (for
 20 example, a lost limit).

Another configuration option for the cooperative gaming environment is a decision as to whether or not new players will be permitted during the playing of the cooperative game to enter the existing game. The choices would be the following:

- never allow any future entrants;
- 25 vote on each future entrant;
- always allow future entrants; and
- only allow existing players to re-enter such as when the credit meter of that player reaches zero.

There are two basic starting points for the cooperative use of the initial stake of
 30 the players (the credit meter scenarios) in that either all of the players' starting stakes (credits) are pooled together or each player maintains a separate credit meter.

In the former case, the system 10 ensures that the credits withdrawn are within the limits of the credit pool. Players may either freely withdraw from the credit pool or agree on a set risk limit. A risk limit is the potential loss of credits due to investment and strategy options and is similar to a maximum bet limit.

- 5 In the latter case, where each player maintains a separate credit meter they will still nevertheless share in a common winning pool.

The variations on the method used to establish the operating conditions of the cooperative gaming environment are as follows:

Option 1: Standard Environment.

- 10 A standard cooperative gaming environment exists. This includes standard terminals, games, investments, strategies and starting stake. Participants must abide by the predefined rules. All players interacting with the associated gaming machines 12 are automatically regarded as participants.

Option 2: Predetermined Environment.

- 15 Players indicate their desire to participate in a cooperative gaming environment. When a cooperative gaming environment becomes available, the exact nature of the environment and preset governing rules are communicated to the players. Players have the option as to whether or not to participate. The system determines if the number of players electing to participate justifies a cooperative game.

- 20 Option 3: Configurable Environment.

- Players elect to participate in a cooperative gaming environment and, once such an opportunity is offered, they must select the type of environment that will exist. The group is requested to select their preferred mode of gaming which includes the manner in which disputes are resolved and options are selected. Of the options available, either 25 the most conservative option is always selected, or majority rules but the most conservative option is chosen in case of a tied vote or majority rules but the least conservative option is chosen in case of a tied vote, or the least conservative option is always selected. At the end of the process of selecting the environment, the players elect to continue in the cooperative gaming environment so determined. The system 10 30 then determines if the number of remaining players electing to participate justifies continuing with the cooperative gaming environment.

The configurable environment is shown in Figure 3 of the drawings. Importantly, the players' first decision is the manner in which disputes are to be resolved. Since the nature of the environment is cooperative, it is reasonable to believe that a consensus can be determined. The first decision therefore attempts to gain a
 5 consensus as to how all subsequent differences in selection are to be ratified. This allows subsequent decisions to be resolved efficiently. The options available are as set out above.

As each participant makes a choice, the central control unit 16 records the choice and the identity of the participants making the choice. If there is immediate
 10 consensus, the central control unit 16 proceeds. If not, the control unit 16 displays to all players the number of votes allocated to each choice. The players are then allowed to make another choice or they can decide not to play. Any players deciding not to play are returned to standard game play and the remaining players make new choices until a consensus is reached.

15 In the event that a consensus cannot be reached, the central control unit 16 resorts to a default choice and asks the player to accept that choice or return to standard game play. The default choice may be predefined or the choice that had received the most votes by remaining players. At each stage, the central control unit 16 needs to determine if enough players remain to justify a cooperative gaming effort.

20 Once a resolution strategy has been selected, this is recorded by the central control unit 16. The process is repeated for each of the target game, the strategy, the investment and the total starting stake for the group. At each stage the system displays the choice and the players have the option to continue or to withdraw. It will be appreciated that as players leave the most popular resolution strategy may change. This
 25 might be communicated to the players to allow them to choose a new resolution strategy.

Once all selections have been determined, the resulting cooperative gaming environment is communicated to the players. The players are allowed a final opportunity to return to standard game play before the cooperative game effort begins.

30 One example of cooperative game play is shown in Figure 4 of the drawings. The players have voted on the initial gaming strategy and investment. Games are then

played until one of the participants desires to change strategy. The votes are recorded for each game to either stay with the existing game strategy and investment or to change. If the decision is to change, all players re-vote on the new strategy and investment. The system determines if the game may proceed based on the available
 5 stake, ie. whether or not the player or the group have enough remaining stakes to cover the selections.

The central control unit 16 then monitors the input selection of the players, adjusts screens to reflect game, investment and strategy changes, adjusts the individual's or group's credits, determines all outcomes, displays the outcomes to the
 10 players and allocates all wins to the prize pool of the group.

In game play, there are scenarios where there is no obvious bias and situations may therefore arise where no clear choice can be resolved by the central control unit 16. This occurs, for example, when there is no further investment by the players and hence there is no most or least conservative choice. Examples include binary outcome
 15 scenarios, such as double-up, multiple selections for features or game choices. In case of a tie, the central control unit 16 communicates that the players' selections have resulted in a tied choice. The participants may then each select to choose another option or to allow the system to make a random choice for them. In each case, players are always provided with the opportunity to vote for all possible options.

20 In the case where players maintain their own credit pool, there are some special cooperative gaming opportunities possible. Since there are multiple credit pools, the maximum wager on the individual game may exceed the maximum permissible wager for an individual. However, any single player cannot exceed the maximum permissible wager. Each player can also make his or her own choice as to strategy. The total of all
 25 strategy selections is determined. This total is then used as a final combined strategy. For example, in the case of a cooperative gaming effort having three participants one player may select to play one line, a second player may select to play three lines and a third player may select to play five lines. The total number of lines are combined so that this results in nine lines being played.

Further, each credit that the group contributes may increase the possibilities of accessing new features. For example, each subsequent credit may buy an extra n symbol positions, n extra reels or n extra winning combinations.

In general, if the number of players remaining is less than the minimum number
 5 to maintain a cooperative gaming environment then the cooperative gaming environment expires and players are paid appropriately. If the group no longer has sufficient credits to maintain their cooperative game play then the cooperative gaming environment also expires and the players are paid appropriately if any credits remain. The final total is paid to each participant according to the ratio of his or her original
 10 stake and on going contributions to wins.

Another cooperative game play scenario is possible where the players are allowed to participate in the environment while allowing freedom of choice. Players may select new choices of strategy, investment or games at any time. In this scenario some players may play safer games which possess lower standard deviation or
 15 volatility while other players may play more risky games having higher standard deviation and volatility. In this way, the group is allowed to distribute their risk. Play is very similar to standard game play but players share any wins with their fellow cooperative players. In other words, all wins are pooled.

Players pick a game or stay with their existing game. They may make this
 20 choice by communicating with fellow participants. Each player then chooses his or her investment option and strategy option and starts the game. Any or all of these choices may be made with input from the fellow participants. The central control unit 16 determines if the game may proceed based on the available stake to cover the selections made.

25 The central control unit 16 monitors the input selection of the players, adjusts the screens of the gaming machines 12 to reflect game, investment and strategy changes, adjusts the individual's or group's credits, determines all outcomes, displays the outcomes to the players and allocates all wins to the prize pool of the group.

Referring now to Figure 5 of the drawings, in this environment the central
 30 control unit 16 allows existing players to exit and, in certain circumstances, new players to enter. It is essential that one player cannot unfairly benefit from the effort of

the group. For example, it is possible that wins are distributed according to the amount wagered by the participants. If a player were to notice that currently the group was in a winning situation it would then be unfair to allow that player to increase their amount risked and, in so doing, receive a larger portion of the win.

5 Similarly, should a player wish to exit, that player should be allowed to do so at the time of that player's choosing. The system therefore creates a milestone each time the basic elements of the cooperative gaming environment change. More particularly, the elements which are monitored by the group are the total number of players (either increasing or decreasing) the total amount of stake risked (credits inserted) and when
10 any single player reaches zero credits.

When the central control unit 16 needs to create a milestone, it allows all games in progress to be completed and records the status of all credit meters and the current amount won. These are then used to determine the final amount distributed to each player for each of the phases between milestones. When a new player wishes to join
15 the existing cooperative gaming environment, any players leaving that environment must first be resolved before permitting entry of the new player or players.

There are two methods of allowing a player to leave a cooperative gaming environment, being all players commit until credits are exhausted or players are allowed to exit at any time.

20 A player will be allowed to leave only in those situations where a player would be allowed a collect option. Any time is, of necessity, defined as only when the system 10 is idle, ie in between games or when an error has occurred preventing normal play. Since players may be interacting asynchronously with the system 10, the idle time of the system 10 is defined for each player. This means that when the player is in between
25 games the system 10 is idle for that player. That player may then choose to leave the cooperative gaming environment. The system 10 resolves and displays all existing games for all the other players and proceeds to allocate the current prize pool accordingly. When any single player leaves the cooperative gaming environment, all players are offered the choice of terminating their participation.

30 There are two options available to resolve credits when a player exits. Players may either elect only to leave with available whole credits or players must resolve any

disputed credits when any one player elects to leave the cooperative gaming environment.

Firstly, parts of the condition of entry may include that only whole credits are transferred to the participant leaving the cooperative gaming environment. When a
5 player elects to leave the cooperative gaming environment, the current credit pool is subdivided according to the original portion of that player's contribution. The number of whole credits due to the departing player is subtracted from the total and is paid to that player. For example:

Five (5) players each initially contribute 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 credits
10 respectively for a total pool of 1500 credits. During the course of gambling the total pool reaches 3000 credits. Player two elects to no longer participate at which time Player two receives 400 credits and the balance (2600 credits) remain in the total pool.

If however, the total pool had reached 2999, then player two would only receive 399 credits and the pool is still 2600 credits.

15 Secondly, the players resolve any disputed credits when any one elects to exit. In this case, residual credits must be resolved through the unanimous decision that a single recipient receives the credits, the remaining players receive the credits or a rounding gamble is used to obtain an appropriate number of credits.

Using the preceding example where the pool is 2999 credits, the disputed credit
20 is actually four credits because player 1 is owed 199 credits, player 2 is owed 399, player three is owed 599 credits, player 4 is owed 799 and player 5 is owed 999 credits. The total is therefore 2995 credits with a remainder of 4 credits. The departing player is offered the choice to leave the disputed credit with the group. If the player agrees to do so, the dispute is resolved. If the player disagrees, the remaining players are offered
25 the choice to give the departing player the disputed credit. If the remaining players agree then the dispute is resolved. If the remaining players disagree or where authorities rule that agreeing to sacrifice credits is not within the best interests of players then a rounding gamble is made available. The outcome and selection of the rounding gamble is made according to the rules of the cooperative gaming
30 environment.

Any player that desires to participate in an existing cooperative gaming environment must abide by the rules already present. When a player joins an existing cooperative gaming environment, the central control unit 16 creates a milestone and records the current accumulated contribution by the players already in the environment
 5 and the current amount won. The new player must not be able to access any winnings accumulated by previous plays as the new player had no contribution or risk. At the end of the cooperative game the credits contributed by the new player are weighed against the current credit total for a future proportion of final wins.

Example: Existing credits is 3000. New player joins with 100.

10 When determining future distribution of paid credits the portion due to the new player will be 100/3100 of the balance.

Final balance of 4500

Player 1 = $1/15 * (4500 * 3000/3100)$, Player 2 = $2/15 * (4500 * 3000/3100)$,
 Player 3 = $1/5 * (4500 * 3000/3100)$, Player 4 = $4/15 * (4500 * 3000/3100)$, Player 5 =
 15 $1/3 * (4500 * 3000/3100)$ and the new player receives 100/3100 of 4500.

3 credits must be resolved according to the voted dispute decision criteria.

In an optimally managed cooperative gaming environment it may be feasible and is possibly the fairest option for the participating players to allow the system 10 randomly to determine the distribution of all options. The system 10 chooses an even
 20 distribution of highly volatile or less volatile games and allocates these to each participating player as well as defining the investment and strategy options. Thus, each player gets to play a variety of games and also uses a fair amount of the total stake risked while the whole group benefits from a managed gambling strategy.

It is therefore an advantage of the invention that a cooperative gaming
 25 environment is provided which allows players to distribute their risk. It also is flexible enough to allow players to enter and exit a cooperative gaming environment in a reasonably seamless manner without players in the cooperative gaming environment being prejudiced. Further, by allowing cooperative gaming, players can interact with each other thereby making the gaming experience more enjoyable.

30 It is also of benefit to the venue as, hopefully, cooperative gaming will encourage turnover on gaming machines operated by the venue.

It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that numerous variations and/or modifications may be made to the invention as shown in the specific embodiments without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as broadly described. The present embodiments are, therefore, to be considered in all respects as
5 illustrative and not restrictive.

Dated this fourteenth day of April 2003

Aristocrat Technologies Australia Pty Ltd
Patent Attorneys for the Applicant:

F B RICE & CO

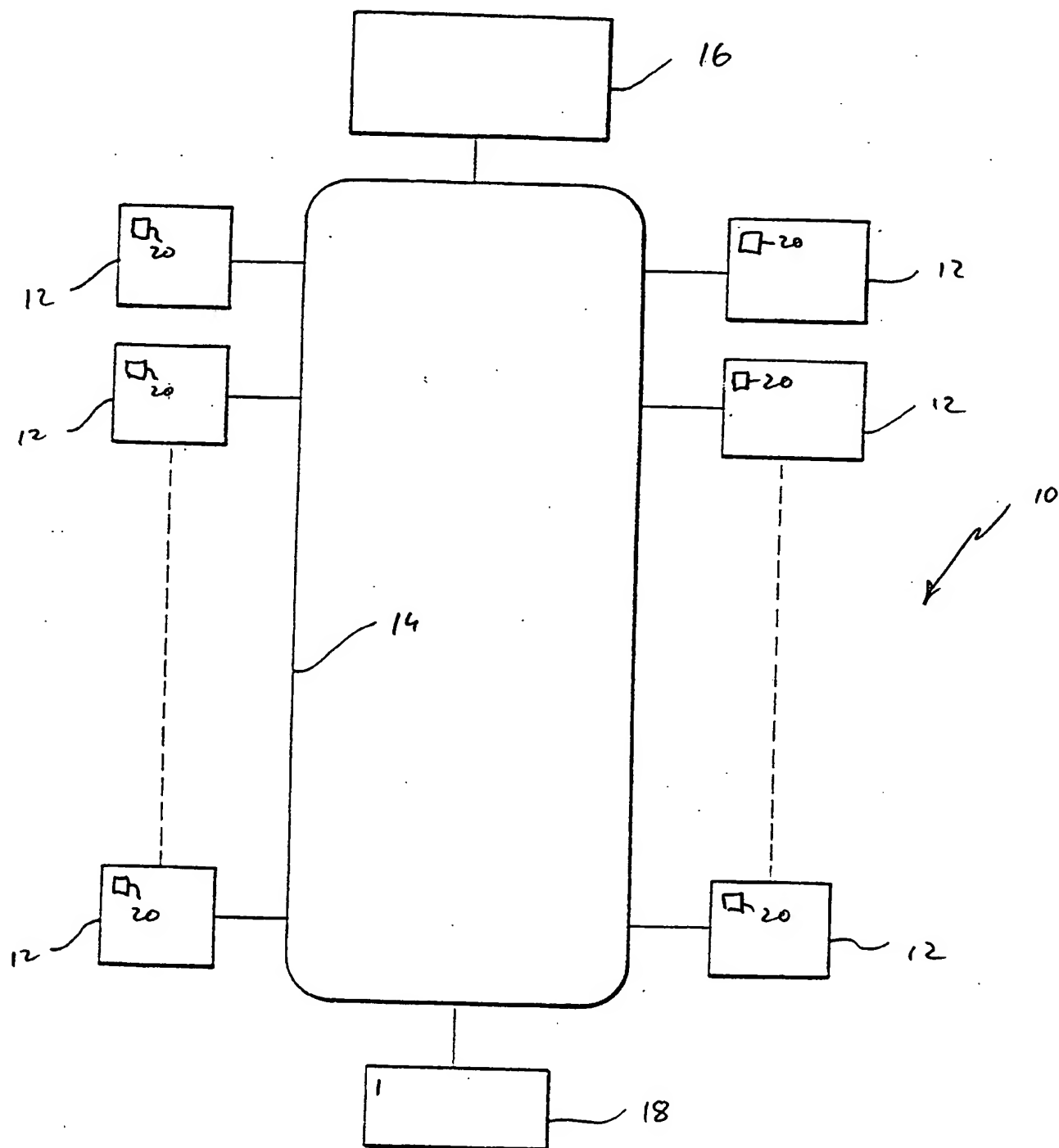


FIG. 1

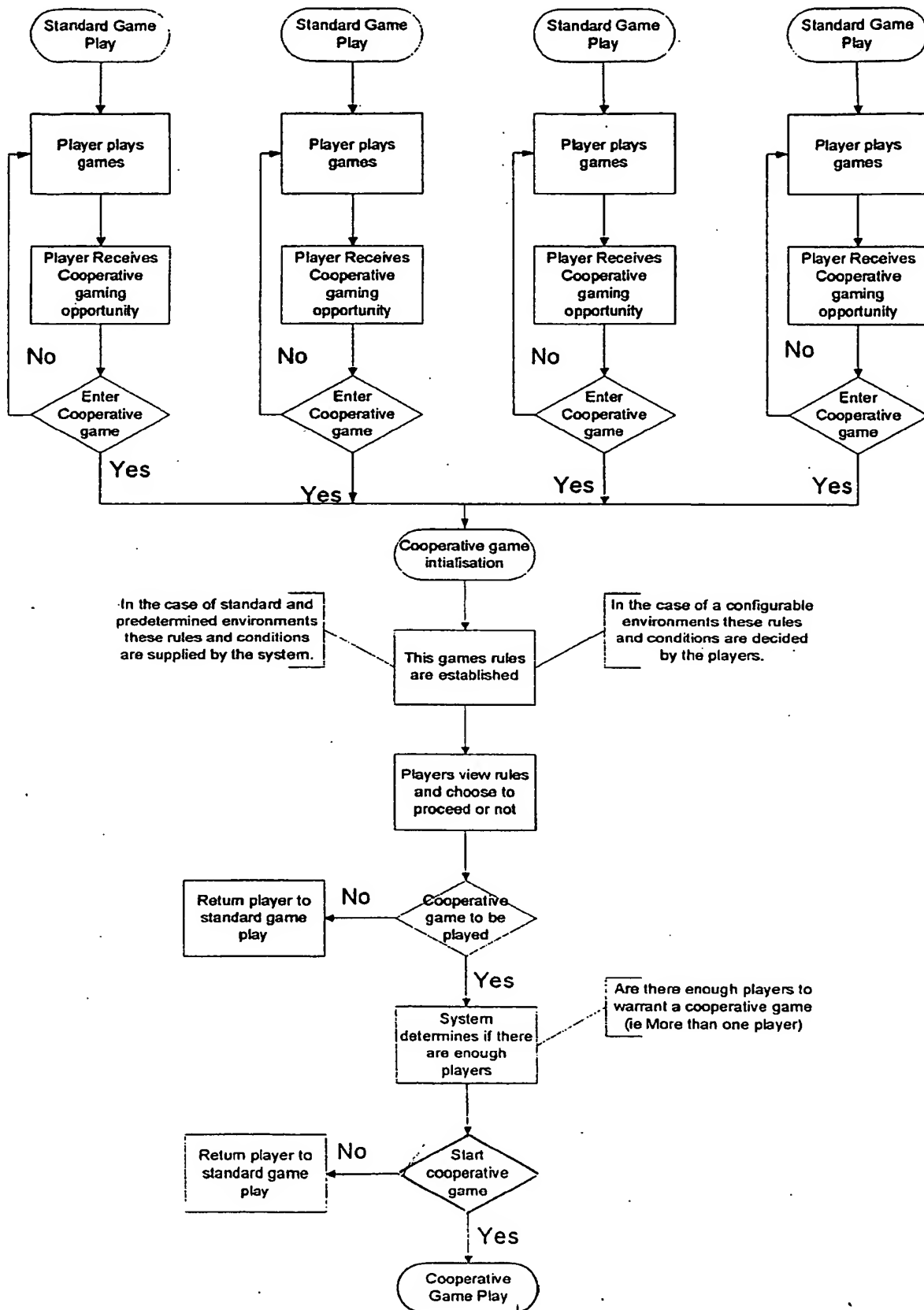


FIG. 2

Choices are:
 The most conservative option is always selected
 or
 Majority rules but the most conservative is chosen in case of a tied vote
 or
 Majority rules but the least conservative is chosen in case of a tied vote
 or
 The least conservative option is always selected.

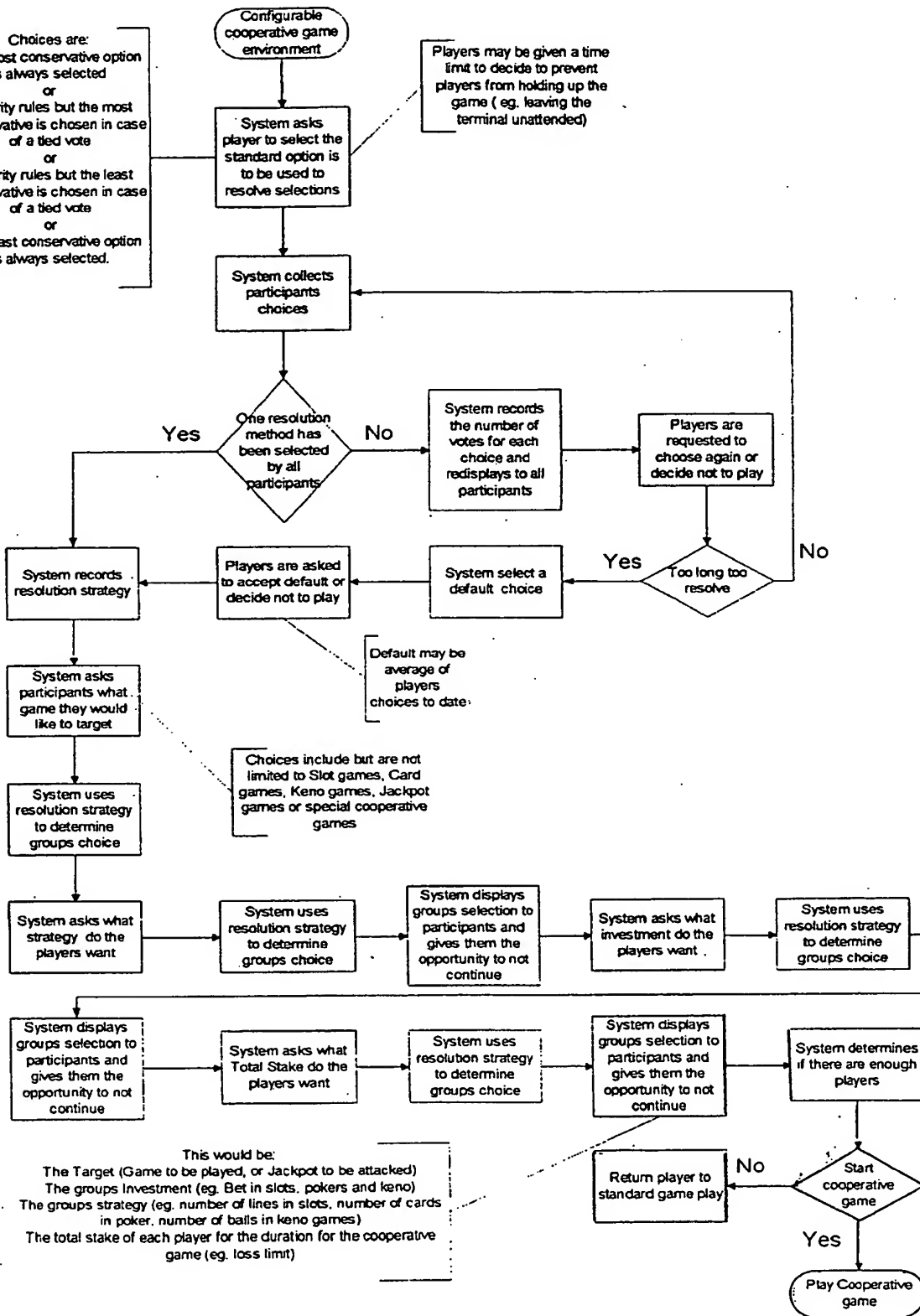


Fig. 3

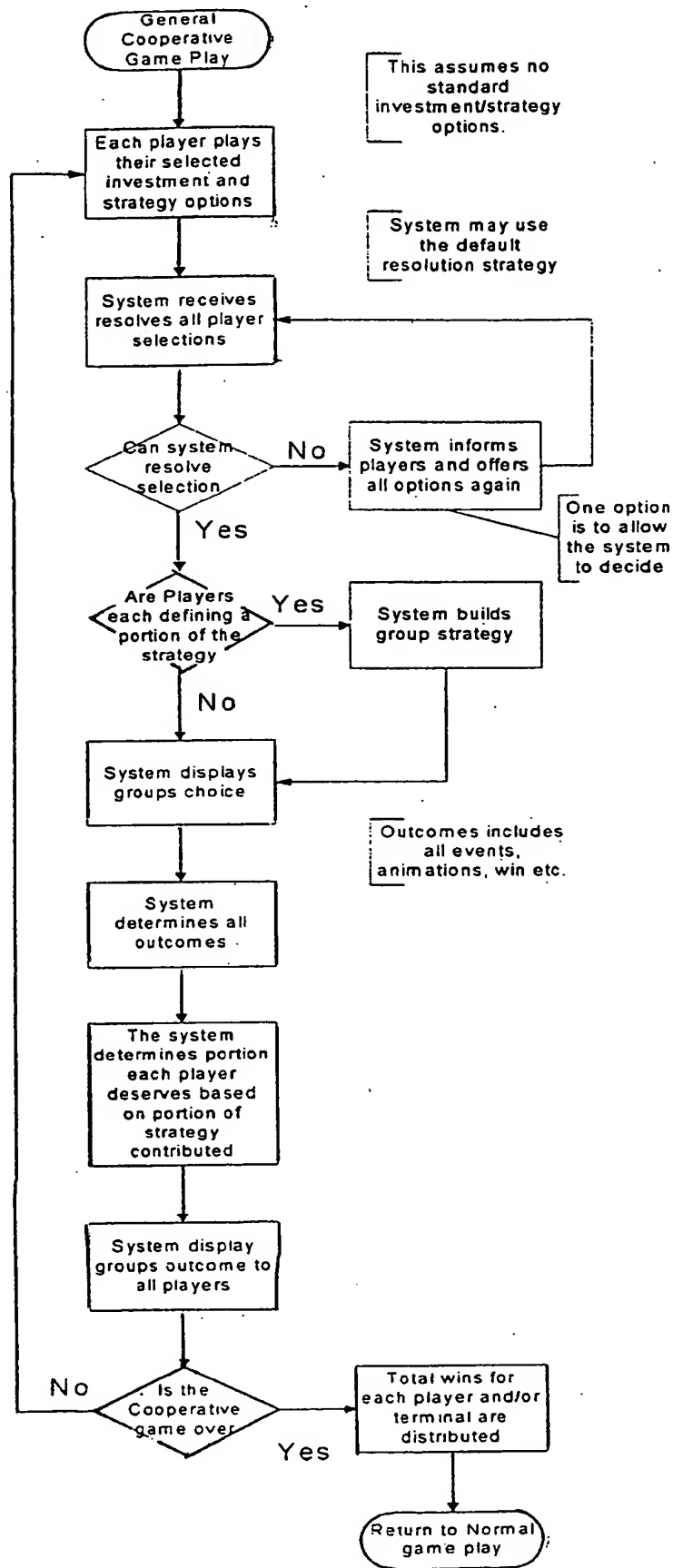


Fig. 4

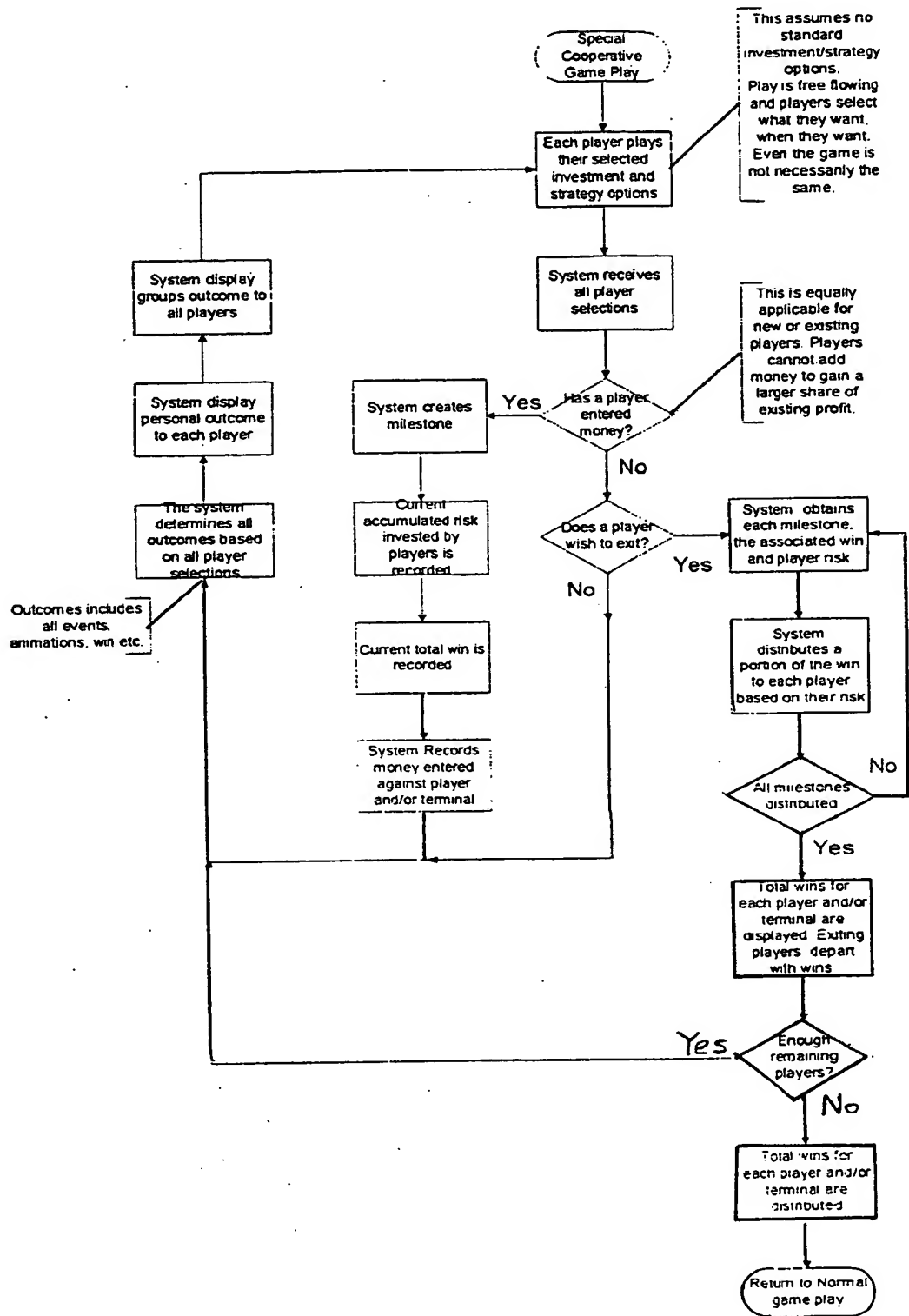


FIG. 5